

N60478.AR.001436
NWS EARLE
5090.3a

TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR THE CLOSURE PLAN FOR UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK
RETRO-FIT/ GAS STATION MODIFICATION NWS EARLE NJ
12/21/1994
NWS EARLE



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE
201 HWY 34 SOUTH
COLTS NECK, NEW JERSEY 07722-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO

5090.6
Ser 043/455-94
December 21, 1994

State of New Jersey
Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Federal Case Management
Attn: Robert Marcolina
401 E. State Street
CN 028
Trenton, NJ 08625

Dear Mr. Marcolina,

Enclosed are copies of the Closure Plan for the Underground Storage Tank (UST) Retro-fit/Gas Station Modifications at Weapons Station Earle. This plan is for the removal of six (6) concrete USTs. The USTs are registered under No. 0151003. The removals are part of a gasoline dispensing station upgrade project at the Station.

In your telephone conversation on December 10, 1994, with John Pawlus of our Environmental Division, we agreed that the monitoring wells for this project would be installed as part of the Restoration Installation work plan approved by your office on November 9, 1994.

In order to provide American Construction Services an accurate assessment of their costs concerning review fees, please provide a cost estimate of your review for this submission.

Should you have any questions, please contact John Pawlus, Environmental Engineer at (908) 866-2674.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. M. BOVA".

K. M. BOVA
Safety Director
By direction of the
Commanding Officer

Encl:
(1) UST Closure Plans (2 copies)

CLOSURE PLAN

UST RETROFIT/GAS STATION MODIFICATIONS
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION
COLTS NECK, NEW JERSEY

CONTRACT NO. N62472-91-C-0489
A.C.S. JOB. NO. 94-02

354

52 - Total Pages

ENCLOSURE(1)



STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENERGY



Certifies That

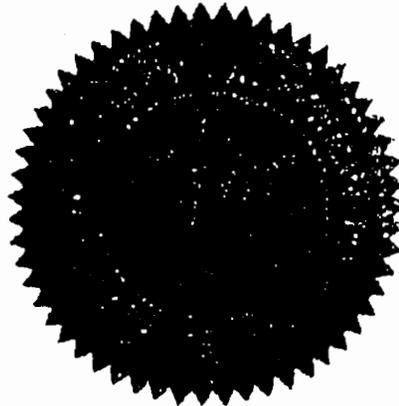
Enviro-Tech, Inc.
247 Main Street
Matawan, NJ 07747

having duly met the requirements of the

Underground Storage Tank Certification Program
N.J.S.A. 58:10A-24.1-8

is hereby approved to perform the following services:

CLOSURE
SUBSURFACE EVALUATION



1300239
PERMANENT CERTIFICATION NUMBER

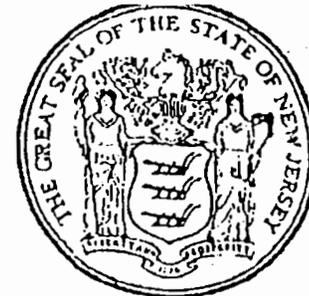
5/31/95
EXPIRATION DATE


COMMISSIONER, DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENERGY

TO BE CONSPICUOUSLY DISPLAYED AT THE FACILITY.



STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENERGY



Certifies That

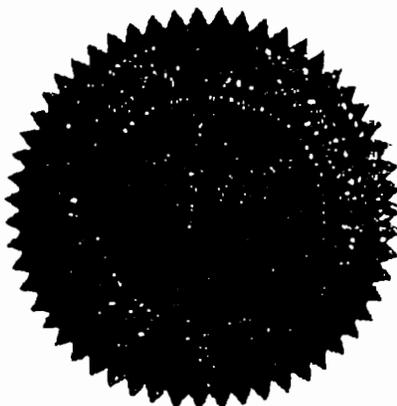
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TO BE CONSPICUOUSLY DISPLAYED AT THE FACILITY.

The following is A.C.S.'s Closure Plan for the UST Retrofit/Gas Station Modifications project at Naval Weapons Station in Colts Neck, New Jersey. Our plan depicts items to be performed in a step-by-step numerical sequence:

1. TANK CLOSURE PROCEDURES

1.1 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the United States Navy, American Construction Services, Inc. has prepared the following tank closure plan for the removal of the underground storage tanks located at Buildings C-17/C-20, R-6/R-8 at the Naval Weapons Station, Earle, in Colts Neck, New Jersey. Removal Operations will be conducted in accordance with regulations N.J.A.C. 7:14B et. seg. and N.J.A.C. 7:26E et. seg.

1.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND SITE HISTORY

The main section of NWS, Earle, is located in Colts Neck, N.J. and is an area of approximately 9 square miles. This will be referred to as the inland area (Fig. 1.1). A portion of NWS, Earle is located adjacent to Leonardo, N.J. This area will be referred to as the waterfront area (Fig. 1.2). Both locations are in Monmouth County and are connected by a government road approximately 13 miles long. The tanks addressed by this plan are in both areas.

1.3 UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS:

1.3.1 Buildings C-17/C-20 - The two tanks in this Inland area are of an unknown age. The capacities are believed to be 26,000 gallons and are constructed of concrete. These tanks are now being used as sumps and contain a minimum amount of water and/or sediment. These tanks were last known to contain gasoline. (Fig. 1.3)

1.3.2 Buildings R-6/R-7 - The four tanks in this Waterfront Area are of an unknown age. The capacities are believed to be 26,000 gallons and are constructed of concrete. Two of the tanks were last known to contain gasoline. Of the remaining two, one was last known to contain diesel and the other last known to contain fuel oil. (Fig. 1.4)

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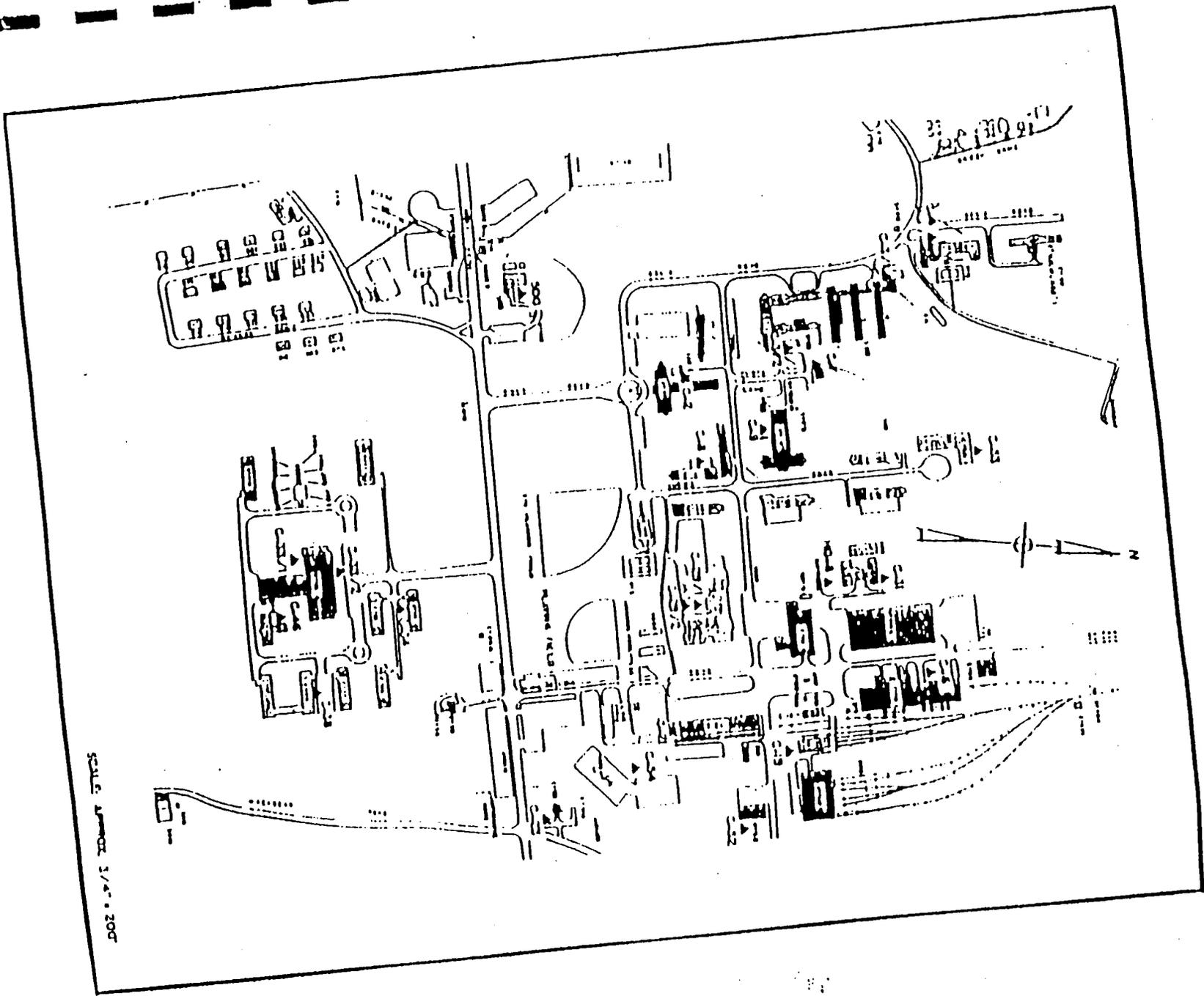
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INLAND AREA MAP

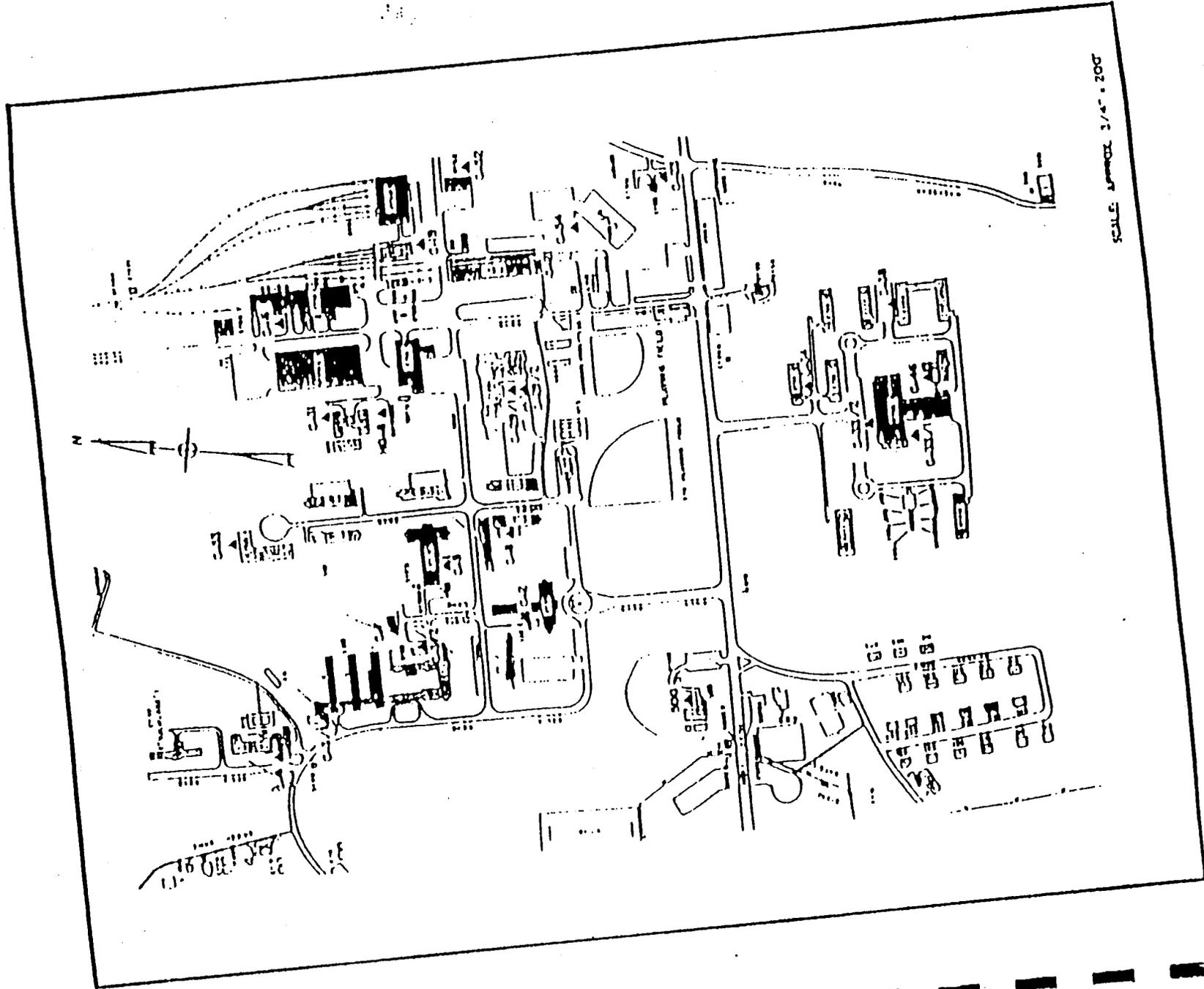
Fig. 1.1.



SCALE APPROX 1/4" = 200'

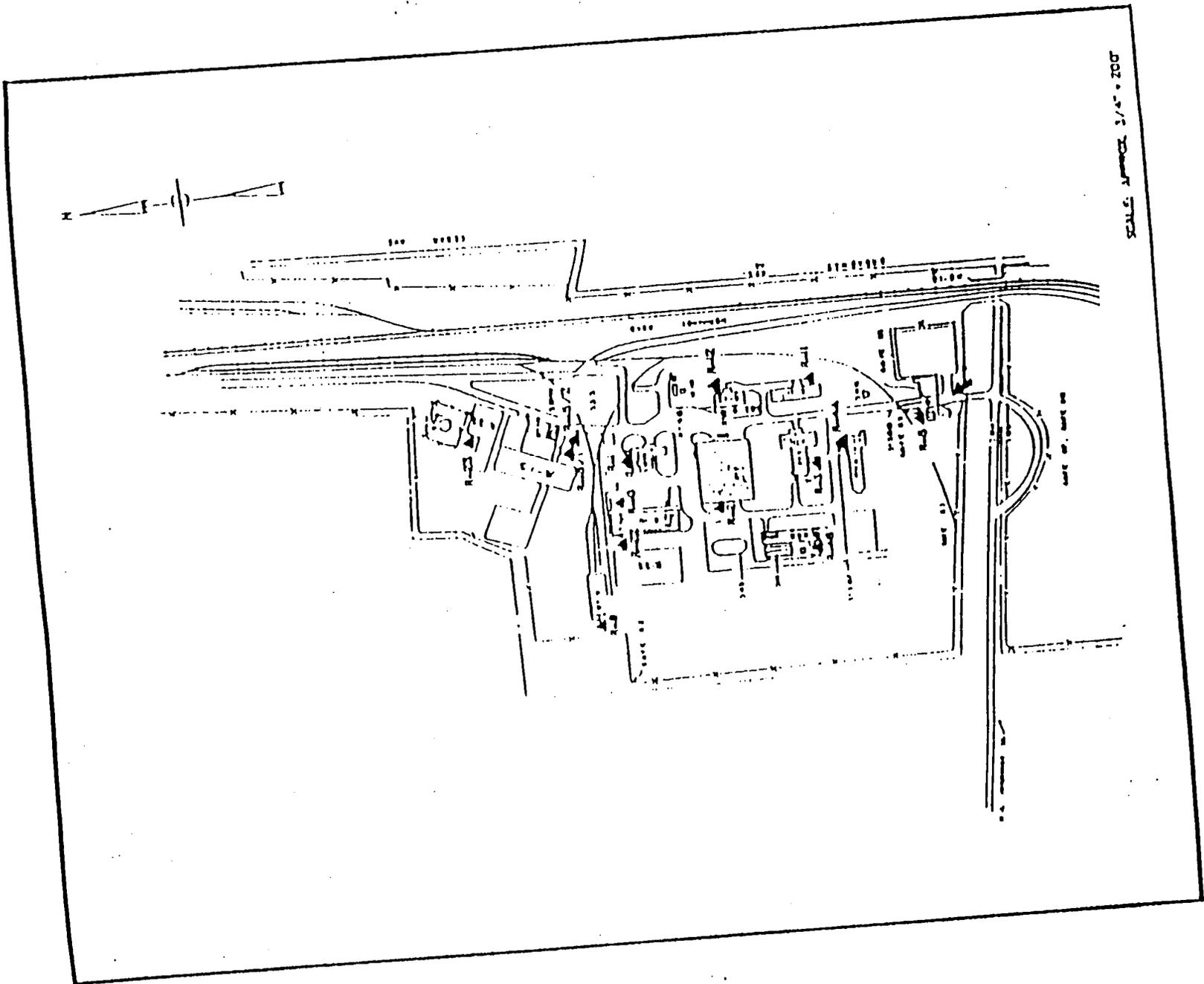
Fig. 1.1.

INLAND AREA MAP



WATER FRONT AREA MAP

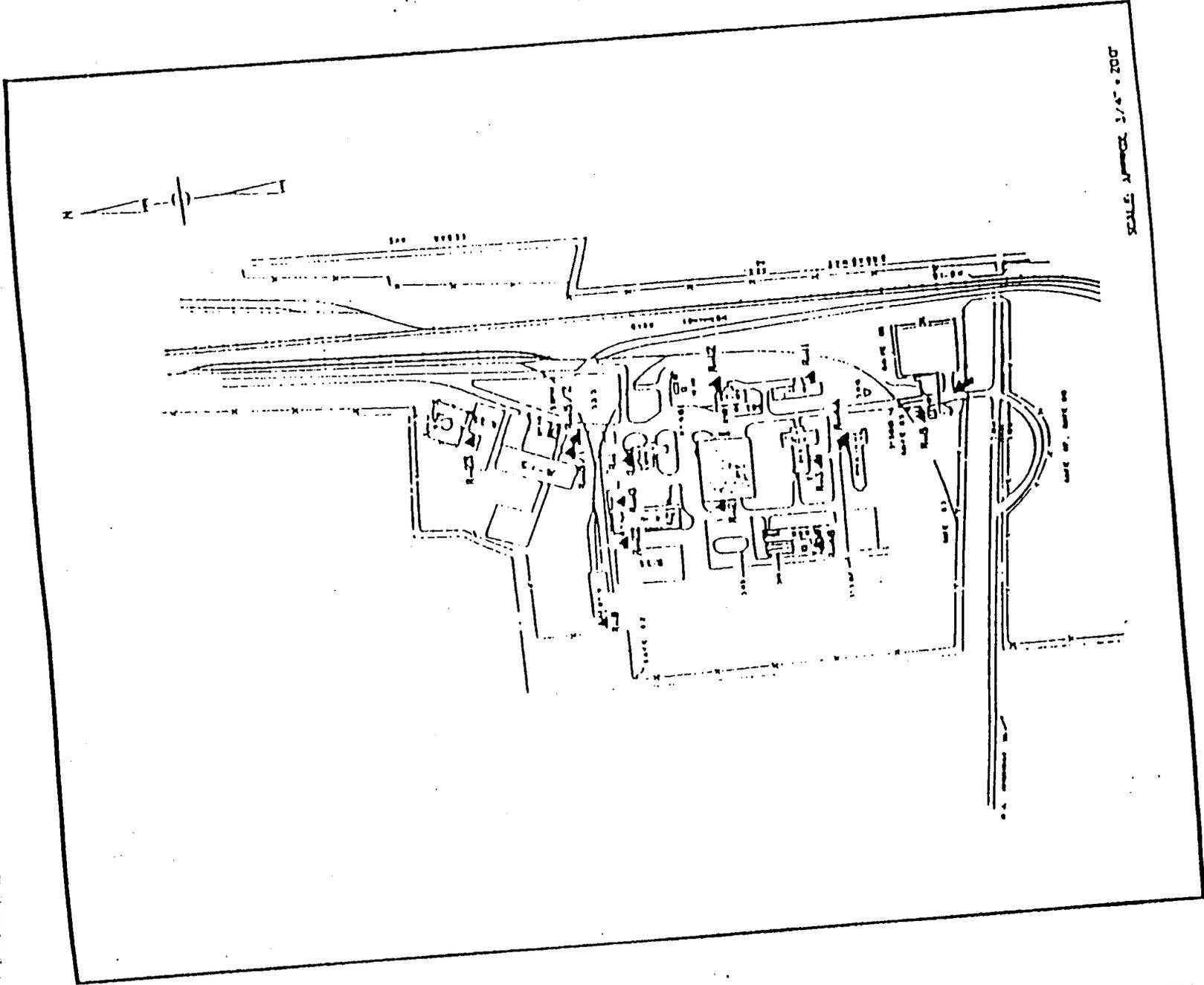
Fig. 1.2



SCALE: 1/4" = 100'

Fig. 1.2

WATER FRONT AREA MAP



DATE: 1/2/71
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

2 . SITE PREPARATION

2.1 The following activities will be performed prior to actual tank removal:

2.1.1 Notify NJDEP BUST representatives of the expected start and finish dates for the closure of each individual storage tank after receipt of the Closure Plan approval from BUST.

2.1.2 Obtain all applicable permits from local and state authorities. Notify local fire department of schedule of activities.

* Excavation Permit from NWS Earle Department of Public Works.

* Hot Work Permit from the NWS-Earle Fire Inspector.

2.1.3 Inspect existing adjacent construction and structures to determine physical condition. A New Jersey licensed Professional Engineer will determine any structural limitations associated with the tank removals.

2.1.4 Perform utilities search followed by an inspection to ensure that no underground power lines or other utilities are connected to or in close proximity to the UST. Preliminary GPR surveys have been conducted to determine the individual tank positions.

2.1.5 Designate staging areas for concrete, encasement materials, soils, and tank decontamination liquids.

2.2 AIR MONITORING

Continuous air monitoring will be conducted when tank cleaning and removal work is taking place. These measurements will be used to adjust work procedures, environment, or protective equipment to assure the work area is protected against fire, explosion, and health and safety hazards.

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Fire and explosion hazards associated with the closure and removal of UST's will be monitored by using a Combustible Gas Indicator (CGI). The CGI will be used to measure the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of a known material. LEL levels will be monitored and recorded in and around each tank prior to any excavation, cleaning, moving, or cutting of the tank. LEL levels will be monitored during any entry and cutting work activities. Atmospheres containing a vapor concentration of less than or equal to ten percent of the LEL will be considered protected against fire or explosion.

Volatile organic vapors in the ambient air, or breathing zone, in the area of each UST work area will be monitored by use of either an Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA) or HNu Photoionization Detector with a 10.2 eV probe. Oxygen content will be monitored by using an oxygen meter. Monitoring will occur during all excavation, cleaning, and removal activities of each tank. The OVA or HNu will be used to identify the presence and relative concentration of volatile organic vapors potentially present in the work zone. The oxygen meter will be used to determine that the atmosphere contains greater than or equal to 19.5 % oxygen. Personnel in atmospheres containing less than 19.5% oxygen will use supplied-air respiratory protection.

Other air monitoring methods, such as Colorimetric Indicating Tubes, may be used to determine vapor concentrations of specific compounds. Use of this monitoring device is at the discretion of the Site Health and Safety representative.

All air monitoring instruments will be calibrated daily as per manufacturer's recommendations and procedures. Records of all calibrations and daily maintenance checks will be recorded daily on health and safety forms and entered into the permanently bound field logbook. Table 2-1 summarizes the applications, detection method, and care and maintenance of these instruments.

2.3 TANK EXCAVATION

Prior to excavation, the UST will be rendered vapor free in accordance with API recommended procedures and other applicable fire regulations.

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Excavation of the tank will proceed after air monitoring indicates a safe vapor concentration has been established.

The site will be excavated to expose the top of the UST. Daily security measures will include highly visible fencing and banner tape to cordon off the areas of excavation. All nonessential personnel will be excluded from the work area during this work.

The next step will involve removing all fill tubes and disconnecting all fill gauges and vent lines. Piping removal and disconnection will be conducted in a manner that assures fluids will drain back into the UST's. Open ends of all lines not to be used further will be capped or plugged. At this point, the tank is prepared for cleaning which is described in Section 2.4.

2.4 TANK CLEANING

Tank cleaning will begin after the tank has been emptied and rendered vapor free and access is provided. If manholes are found on the top of the tank, they will be used for entry. If manholes are not found, an entry hole will be cut in the top of the tank using an appropriate cutting method. If required, the tank interior will be inerted in accordance with API procedures using carbon dioxide, nitrogen, or other inert gas in order to create an oxygen deficient atmosphere inside the tank. After all cutting procedures ^{have been} completed, the tank will be rendered vapor free in accordance with API procedures.

Cleaning of the tanks will be accomplished by Casie Protank per specification section 13219 and all NJDEP protocols. When inspection of the tank's rinsates and interior walls indicate sufficient cleaning has occurred, tank removal can begin.

2.5 TANK REMOVAL

After the tanks have been cleaned in place, the tanks shall be dismantled by concrete processor and placed in dump trucks and dumpsters for recycling. All known or possibly contaminated concrete will be placed on 10 mil plastic and covered with 10 mil plastic. All excavated soils from

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TABLE 2-1
DIRECT READING INSTRUMENTS FOR SITE ASSESSMENT

COMBUSTIBLE GAS INDICATOR (CGI)

Hazard Monitored::	Combustible gases and vapors
Application:	Measures the concentration of combustible gas or vapor
Detection Method:	A filament usually made of platinum is heated by burning the combustible gas or vapor. The increase in heat is measured. Gases and vapors are ionized in a flame. A current is produced in proportion to the number of carbon atoms present.
General Care/Maintenance	Recharge or re place battery. Calibrate immediately before use. The CGI is not designed for use in O ₂ deficient atmospheres containing less than 19.5% O ₂ .
Typical Operating Time	Can be used for as long as the battery lasts or for the recommended interval between calibrations, whichever is less.

FLAME IONIZATION DETECTOR (FID) WITH GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY OPTION

Example:	Foxboro OVA
Hazards Monitored-	Many organic gases and vapors
Application:	In survey mode, detects the concentration of many organic gases vapors. In gas chromatography (CG) mode, identifies and measures specific compounds. In survey mode, all the organic compounds are ionized and detected at the same time. In CG mode volatile species separated.
General Care/Maintenance:	Recharge or replace battery. Monitor fuel and or combustion air supply gauges. Perform routine maintenance as described in the manual. Check for leaks.
Typical Operating Time:	Eight hours, three hours with strip chart recorder.

ULTRAVIOLET (UV) PHOTOIONIZATION DETECTOR

Example:	HNu
Hazard Monitored:	Many organic gases and vapors
Application	Detects total concentration of many organic and some inorganic gases and vapors. Some identification of compounds are possible if more than one probe is measured
Detection Method:	Ionizes molecules using UV radiation, produces a current that is proportional to the number of ions.

TABLE 2-1
DIRECT READING INSTRUMENTS FOR SITE ASSESSMENT

COMBUSTIBLE GAS INDICATOR (CGL)

Hazard Monitored::	Combustible gases and vapors
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General Care/Maintenance	Recharge or re place battery. Calibrate immediately before use. The CGI is not designed for use in O ₂ deficient atmospheres containing less than 19.5% O ₂ .
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TABLE 2.1
DIRECT READING FOR SITE ASSESSMENT (CONT'D)

General Care/Maintenance: Recharge or replace battery. Regularly clean lamp window. Regularly clean and maintain the instrument and accessories.

Typical Operating Time: Ten hours, five hours with strip chart recorder_

DIRECT READING COLORIMETRIC INDICATING TUBE

Hazard measured Specific gas and vapors

Application Measures concentration of specific gases and vapors

Detection Method: The compound reacts with the indicator chemical in the tube, producing a stain whose length or color change is proportional to the compounds concentration.

General Care/Maintenance: Do not use a previously opened tube even if the indicator chemical is not stained. Check pump for leaks before and after use. Refrigerate before use to maintain a shelf life of about two years. Check expiration date of tubes. Calibrate pump volume at least quarterly. Avoid rough handling which may cause channeling.

OXYGEN METER

Hazard Monitored: Oxygen (of)

Application: Measured the percentage of O₂ in the air.

Detection Method: Uses an electrochemical sensor to measure the partial pressure of O₂ in the air, and converts that reading to O₂ concentration.

General Care/Maintenance: Regular detector of cell according to manufacturer's recommendations. Recharge or replace batteries prior to expiration of the specified interval. If the ambient air is more than 0.5% CO₂, replace the detector cell frequently. Lead in the form of tetraethyl lead, used in leaded gasoline can foul the detector cell and make the oxygen meter inoperable.

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3. SITE ASSESSMENT

Site Assessment: As required by N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9.2, 40 CFR 280.72 and N.J.A.C. 7:26E et seq. (Technical Requirements for Site Remediation), a site assessment will be conducted. The site assessment will consist of visual inspection of the condition of the tank and surrounding soils, field tests on excavated soils, screening of excavated and in-place soils, with air monitoring and collection of soil samples for subsequent laboratory analyses.

3.1 ASSESSMENT METHODS FOR THE TANK CLOSURE

3.1.1. VISUAL INSPECTION

During the tank removal, soils will be examined for discoloration and staining from possible releases. Areas of staining or discoloration will be further evaluated for the presence of contamination using field screening techniques described below. Stained or discolored soils removed from the excavation will be segregated from other soils free of visual indications of contamination. These soils will be sampled to confirm if contamination exists and to determine disposal characteristics. If soils are found without contamination using visual inspection.

3.1.2 NJDEP APPROVED FIELD TEST METHODS

Two (2) NJDEP approved methods of evaluating soils for free product content are the Soil/Water Agitation Test and Field Sorption Test. (Interim Closure Requirements for Underground Storage Tanks Systems, September 1990) American Construction Services may employ these test procedures as necessary. Both methods are described below.

Soil/Water Agitation Test Method

A clear jar is partially filled with a sample of the soil. Sufficient water is added to saturate the soil and bring the water to about 1 cm above the soil surface. The jar is sealed and the sample is agitated by shaking. The jar is then opened to check for the presence of a sheen on the water surface. If a sheen is present, the soils have been contaminated by free product. If no sheen is present, the soils are either contaminated with dissolved product

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or are free of contamination. The presence of a sheen should be checked under various lighting conditions and backgrounds since these factors will affect the visibility of the sheen. Obviously, this method should only be used with products that exhibit visible sheens in water. This method should be supplemented with the Field Sorption Test Method described below.

Field Sorption Test Method

This method is used to absorb free product from contaminated soils. A sample of the soil is pressed against a brown paper bag for about 10 seconds. Soils contaminated by free product will cause a "greasy" staining of the bag. The stain is more pronounced with fuel oils than for gasoline. Due to rapid evaporation of gasoline, the observer must check for evidence of staining from gasoline quickly before it volatilizes from the paper. Interference from soil moisture may result in water transfer to the bag but generally the water does not spread on the bag as does fuel oil or gasoline. This method should be supplemented with the Soil/Water Agitation Method described previously.

3.1.3 SCREENING WITH AIR MONITORING INSTRUMENTS

Air monitoring instruments such as an OVA or Hnu are useful for screening soils for possible presence of contamination. Even when staining/discoloration is not present and field tests are negative, product vapors may still be present to indicate dissolved product contamination. Because of the instrument's high sensitivity to organic vapors, they may be used to assist field testing procedures and to direct additional excavation of possibly contaminated soils. The excavation floor and walls will be screened with air monitoring instruments after all potentially contaminated soils have been removed. This screening will be used to identify and guide post-excavation soil sampling. All screening results from air monitoring instruments will be documented and reported as part of a Final Closure Report.

3.1.4 SOIL SAMPLING

- 3.1.4A Diesel and #2 Fuel Oil: Per NJDEP protocols, soil samples will be collected from the excavation following removal of the tank. Additionally, soil samples will be collected from the associated pipe run. The samples will be collected

or are free of contamination. The presence of a sheen should be checked under various lighting conditions and backgrounds since these factors will affect the visibility of the sheen. Obviously, this method should only be used with products that exhibit visible sheens in water. This method should be supplemented with the Field Sorption Test Method described below.

Field Sorption Test Method

This method is used to absorb free product from contaminated soils. A sample of the soil is pressed against a brown paper bag for about 10 seconds. Soils contaminated by free product will cause a "greasy" staining of the bag. The stain is more pronounced with fuel oils than for gasoline. Due to rapid evaporation of gasoline, the observer must check for evidence of staining from gasoline quickly before it volatilizes from the paper. Interference from soil moisture may result in water transfer to the bag but generally the water does not spread on the bag as does fuel oil or gasoline. This method should be supplemented with the Soil/Water Agitation Method described previously.

3.1.3 SCREENING WITH AIR MONITORING INSTRUMENTS

Air monitoring instruments such as an OVA or Hnu are useful for screening soils for possible presence of contamination. Even when staining/discoloration is not present and field tests are negative, product vapors may still be present to indicate dissolved product contamination. Because of the instrument's high sensitivity to organic vapors, they may be used to assist field testing procedures and to direct additional excavation of possibly contaminated soils. The excavation floor and walls will be screened with air monitoring instruments after all potentially contaminated soils have been removed. This screening will be used to identify and guide post-excavation soil sampling. All screening results from air monitoring instruments will be documented and reported as part of a Final Closure Report.

3.1.4 SOIL SAMPLING

- 3.1.4A Diesel and #2 Fuel Oil: Per NJDEP protocols, soil samples will be collected from the excavation following removal of the tank. Additionally, soil samples will be collected from the associated pipe run. The samples will be collected

every five feet along the midline of the tank outline and one sample for each 15 linear feet of piping. If ground water is encountered in the excavation, then samples will be collected along the sidewall of the excavation, approximately six inches above the water level. The post-excavation samples will be analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHC). One (1) field blank per day of sampling will be taken. If TPHC concentrations exceed 1,000 PPM, samples will be analyzed for the presence of volatile organic (VO+ 10) plus the ten highest peaks. Additional samples may be collected depending on the size of the excavation after removal of all potentially contaminated soil. Additionally, one field blank will be collected for VO+10 analysis at each location. Field blank analysis will only be performed if VO+ 10 analysis is performed on the soil. Soil samples will be obtained from the excavation by the use of decontaminated sampling equipment. Sample locations will be located zero to six inches below the bottom of each tank and pipe for TPHC and six to twelve inches below the bottom of each tank and pipe for VO+10. Sampling equipment may include hand augers, steel trowels, scoops and scoopulas. Each piece of sampling equipment will be decontaminated prior to use at each new sample location and/or prior to sampling the designated soil strata. All sampling equipment will be constructed of stainless steel.

3.1.4B Gasoline: Per NJDEP protocols, post excavation soil samples will be taken 1 per 5' length of the tank, one sample for each 15 linear feet of piping, and 2 additional samples will be secured towards the highest field screening measurement. Samples will be analyzed for VO+10, Xylene, MTBE and TBA, & lead. Obtaining soil samples, sampling equipment and decontamination of equipment will be obtained as stated in 3.1.4A above.

3.2 SAMPLING EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DOCUMENTATION

3.2.1 Sampling Equipment Decontamination

All reusable sampling equipment, except heavy machinery and submersible pumps, will be decontaminated according to the following procedure:

1. Non-phosphate detergent plus tap water wash.

every five feet along the midline of the tank outline and one sample for each 15 linear feet of piping. If ground water is encountered in the excavation, then samples will be collected along the sidewall of the excavation, approximately six inches above the water level. The post-excavation samples will be analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHC). One (1) field blank per day of sampling will be taken. If TPHC concentrations exceed 1,000 PPM, samples will be analyzed for the presence of volatile organic (VO+ 10) plus the ten highest peaks. Additional samples may be collected depending on the size of the excavation after removal of all potentially contaminated soil. Additionally, one field blank will be collected for VO+10 analysis at each location. Field blank analysis will only be performed if VO+ 10 analysis is performed on the soil. Soil samples will be obtained from the excavation by the use of decontaminated sampling equipment. Sample locations will be located zero to six inches below the bottom of each tank and pipe for TPHC and six to twelve inches below the bottom of each tank and pipe for VO+10. Sampling equipment may include hand augers, steel trowels, scoops and scoopulas. Each piece of sampling equipment will be decontaminated prior to use at each new sample location and/or prior to sampling the designated soil strata. All sampling equipment will be constructed of stainless steel.

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3.2.1 Sampling Equipment Decontamination

All reusable sampling equipment, except heavy machinery and submersible pumps, will be decontaminated according to the following procedure:

1. Non-phosphate detergent plus tap water wash.

2. Tap water rinse.
3. Distilled deionized water rinse.
4. Total air dry.

All decontaminated sampling equipment will be stored and handled in a manner to prevent contamination. Information concerning the decontamination methodology, date, time, and personnel will be recorded in the field logbook.

3.2.2 Sample Documentation

During sampling, all activities will be recorded in a logbook to provide an accurate record of the sampling event and the procedures followed.

Entries made by sampling personnel in the logbook include:

Date/Time/Weather

Sampler/Geologist/Soil Scientist Names

Building/Tank Number

Sample Point Identification (including locations, matrix and sample depth)

Sketch Showing the Sampling Point Location (including reference distance)

Soil Profile

Sample Size

Sampling Equipment Used

Field Measures (where appropriate)

General Comments (e.g.~ odor, staining, etc.)

The field crew will also label each sample container with the appropriate information necessary to identify the sample as listed below:

Unique Sample Identification Number

Date

Time of Sampling

Name

Preservation

Analyses

This information is then supplemented and cross referenced on a Chain-of-Custody form which provides documentation of the handling of each sample from the time it is collected until it is relinquished to the laboratory.

A Chain-of-Custody form containing the information listed below is filled out by the field crew and signed by the sampler and all personnel handling the sample(s) before the sample(s) is/are relinquished to the laboratory. The

2. Tap water rinse.
3. Distilled deionized water rinse.
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Chain-of-Custody form should contain the following information:

Project Name
Date
Sampler's Initials
Sample Identification Number
Time of Sample Collection
Name/Description of Sample
Building/Tank Number
Preservation
Analytical Parameters
Number of Containers
Holding Conditions and Locations
Signature of all handlers and Date and Time of Transfers
Organization or Affiliation of all handlers and Reason for Transfer

All samples will be preserved at the time of collection and packaged in coolers of sufficient size to hold all containers, ice, and packaging material to prevent breakage. At the Laboratory, receipt of samples is recorded on the Chain-of-Custody form by laboratory personnel. The original or a copy of the form is returned to the shipper. The Chain-of-Custody record is checked by laboratory personnel against the information regarding the analysis requested. If any discrepancies are discovered, they are resolved with the person requesting the analysis and recorded to provide a permanent record of the event. All samples will be analyzed at Environmental Testing and Consulting Inc.'s, Laboratory located in Memphis, Tennessee. The Memphis Laboratory is NJDEP, EPA AND USACE certified. Analytical reports will be assembled in a Reduced Laboratory Data Deliverable USEPA/CLP Methods as stated in the N.J.A.C. 7:26E, Appendix A. Contractor shall submit site assessment 30 days after soil sampling results.

SECTION 4. WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 WASTES TO BE GENERATED

Several types of materials may be generated during tank closure. They include product contaminated soil tank encasement material, concrete curbing and pads, tank decontamination waters, underground storage tanks and piping.

4.2 SITE PREPARATION

Chain-of-Custody form should contain the following information:

Project Name
Date
Sampler's Initials
Sample Identification Number
Time of Sample Collection
Name/Description of Sample
Building/Tank Number
Preservation
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4.2 SITE PREPARATION

In preparation for tank closure work, areas will be designated for the segregation and storage of excavated materials. Several areas will be designated for segregation of non-contaminated concrete, asphalt soil, contaminated concrete, encasement material and liquids generated from tank closure activities. These areas will be located with the possibility that storage of the materials may be necessary for 60 to 90 days.

4.2.1 Staging Area

All closure generated materials, except drummed liquids and the tank system (e.g. concrete, encasement material, soil, etc.), will be stored in a staging area. The staging area shall be constructed with a polyethylene membrane liner. If more than one piece of polyethylene sheet is required for the impoundment, then the seams shall be jointed using 8-inch lap joint sealed with a double layer of waterproof tape. Closure generated materials stored in the staging areas will be covered with a polyethylene sheet barrier. The top membrane will be weighted down to protect against the weather. The staging area's condition will be inspected regularly.

4.2.2 Drum Storage Area

All liquids generated from closure of tanks will be stored in a vacuum tank truck or containerized in USDOT-approved 55-gallon steel drums. Each drum will be labeled including contents and date generated. Drums will be placed on polyethylene sheeting and will be covered with a clear polyethylene sheet barrier membrane. Covering the drums tops will protect the drum heads from rusting.

4.2.3 Tank Storage Area

The tanks will be dismantled by a concrete processor and placed in dumpsters, dump trucks or stockpiled on 10 mil plastic and covered with 10 mil plastic until sample results are received. The contaminated concrete will be disposed of per NJDEP protocols for management of excavated soils. The concrete not contaminated will be recycled locally.

4.3 WASTE DISPOSAL

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4.3 WASTE DISPOSAL

4.3.1 Excavated Fill

Excavated Fill is material removed from the excavation during tank closure that is not visibly stained or not likely contaminated based on site assessment findings. This material will be stored separately from materials suspected to be contaminated. This material will be screened with either an HNu or OVA meter following NJDEP soil screening procedures. Only those materials that do not exhibit measurements above background air monitoring levels will be considered for this pile. After all excavation and removal work is completed, these materials will be returned to the excavation.

4.3.2 Contaminated Soil

All soils identified as visibly stained or as contaminated with free product will be stored in a separate staging area as described in Section 4.2.1. Representative samples will be collected from each pile and will be analyzed for parameters designated in Table 4-1. Collecting extra samples or testing for additional parameters may be warranted based on requirements of anticipated disposal methods to be used. Consultation with disposal facilities will be conducted if necessary to determine their specific requirements. Additional laboratory analyses other than those indicated in Table 4-1 and submissions to treatment or disposal facilities and regulatory agencies may be required to classify soils.

4.3.3 Other Excavated Material with Residual Contamination

During excavation, other materials may be encountered that show residual contamination. Residual contamination is defined as no free product present as demonstrated with the use of NJDEP field testing methods but HNu or OVA meters show readings above background levels. These materials may have contained free product in the past, and time or leaking has reduced product levels. These materials will be segregated in a separate surface impoundment from the contaminated soil. Representative samples will be collected of this material and will be analyzed for parameters designated in Table 4-1. If analyses determine that these materials are contaminated below the proposed New Jersey cleanup standards (last revised 3/8/93), then they will be used for backfilling the excavations. If laboratory analytical results indicate that contamination exceeds cleanup standards, then these

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Proceed in accordance with NJDEP document:

Management of Contaminated Soil, May 14, 1993

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materials will be handled and disposed in accordance with the NJDEP protocols for "Management of Excavated Soils ". These materials will be treated as wastes. Additional laboratory analyses other than those indicated in Table 4-1 and submissions to treatment or disposal facilities and regulatory agencies may be required to classify soils for waste disposal.

4.3.4 Tank Decontamination Fluids

Contaminated cleaning fluids and rinse waters will be generated during the tank cleaning operation. These materials will be stored in a vacuum truck or drummed in USDOT- approved containers upon removal from the tank then taken offsite to Casie Protank.

4.3.5 Tank

The tank, after cleanup and dismantling will be either recycled or disposed of in accordance with NJDEP regulations.

SECTION 5. SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY

This section of the Closure Plan describes the responsibilities of individuals to comply with the OSHA 29 CFR 1910 and 1926 as it pertains to the closure and installation of underground storage tanks. The United States Navy is the owner and operator of the underground storage tank system to be closed at Naval Weapons Station Earle and will be responsible for overall project administration and contractor oversight. Closure contractors for this contract will be responsible for following the procedures in the closure or abandonment of UST's at NWS-Earle. Each contractor shall develop a Health and Safety Plan for closure activities. The HASP must satisfy all OSHA requirements as stated in 29 CFR 1910.120. The contractor is responsible for providing a Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO). The SHSO has total responsibility for ensuring that the provisions of the HASP are adequate and implemented in the field. Also, each contractor and subcontractor is responsible for certifying that their on-site employees meet all of the requirements for training 29 CFR 1910.120 and must prove that each individual is in compliance.

SECTION 6. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

NWS-Earle plans to complete all tank removals tentatively by 13 December 1994. A.C.S. Construction Schedule shows the project implementation schedule for tank removal activities. This schedule is based on a NJDEP Closure Plan review of 4 weeks and a laboratory turnaround time of 5 days for C17 and R6. This

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FOR STATE USE ONLY

UST # _____
Date Rec'd _____
CA # _____
Staff _____

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBLE PARTY SITE REMEDIATION
BUREAU OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS
TANK MANAGEMENT SECTION

CN 028, 401 EAST STATE STREET
TRENTON, N.J. 08625-0028

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK CLOSURE PLAN
APPROVAL APPLICATION

*Under the provisions of the Underground Storage
of Hazardous Substances Act
in accordance with N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9 et seq.*

This application form shall be used by all applicants who plan to close Underground Storage Tank Systems pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9 et seq.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Before completing application form please refer to the attached Application Instruction Sheet.
- Please print legibly or type.
- Fill in all appropriate blanks. This application form requires that additional sheets be attached for some of the information requested. You may call the Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks/Tank Management Section (609/984-3156) for assistance.
- Return one original of this form (including all attachments required) and a copy of the complete Standard Reporting Form (SRF) to the address above. You must sign all forms as required and attach a check for the proper fee (see the fee schedule on Page 3). Make check payable to the Treasurer, State of New Jersey.
- If the subject facility is not registered the Closure Plan will not be approved.
- Please Note: Make sure that all required information on the Standard Reporting Form (SRF) is submitted. The SRF and this Closure Plan Application must be submitted together.

Date of Application 12/16/94

FACILITY REGISTRATION #

0151003

I. FACILITY NAME AND ADDRESS

NAVAL WERDONS STATION EARLE

ENVIRONMENTAL Division

Colts Neck N.J. 07722

Telephone No. (908) 866-2048

UST # _____
Date Rec'd _____
CA # _____
Staff _____

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBLE PARTY SITE REMEDIATION
BUREAU OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS
TANK MANAGEMENT SECTION

CN 028, 401 EAST STATE STREET
TRENTON, N.J. 08625-0028

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Date of Application 12/16/94

FACILITY REGISTRATION #

0151003

I. FACILITY NAME AND ADDRESS

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE
ENVIRONMENTAL Division
Colts Neck N.J. 07722
Telephone No. (908) 866-2048

II. THIS CLOSURE PLAN IS FOR:

A. Substance stored in subject tank(s):

1. Petroleum Products

Indicate Type of Product GASOLINE #2 Fuel, Diesel
(Write out product name, e.g.)

- a. Gasoline, Jet Fuel, or Kerosene
- b. Heating Oil (#2, 4, 6), or Diesel
- c. Waste Oil (Please indicate total storage capacity of waste oil at the facility [including the tank(s) being closed]) _____ gals.

2. Hazardous Substances other than Petroleum Products (Describe)

Indicate Type of Product _____
(Write out product name; add sheet if necessary.)

B. Type of Activity: (Circle one)

1. Abandonment of Tank(s)

Attach the closure plan for abandonment, as required by N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9.2(b) or 9.3(b), which must contain the following items:

- a. Implementation schedule (3 copies per N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9.2(a)3)
- b. Site assessment plan
- c. Tank decommissioning plan
- d. A site map
- e. Attach all justification for abandonment-in-place as required by N.J.A.C. 7:14-9.1(d). Attach the certification statement (on the back page) for abandonment-in-place, if applicable.

2. Removal of Tank(s)

Attach the closure plan for removal as required by N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9.2(b) or 9.3(b). The following items must be included:

- a. Implementation schedule (3 copies)
- b. Site assessment plan
- c. Tank decommissioning plan
- d. A site map

3. Temporary Closure

Indicate which situation applies and attach appropriate documentation.

- a. _____ Temporary closure for 12 months or less is subject to requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9.1(a).
- b. _____ Requesting an extension of temporary closure for more than 12 months per N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9.1(b) must perform site assessment and submit results.

4. Change in Service

Attach documentation that the tank system being changed from the storage of a regulated to a non-regulated substance has been emptied and cleaned and that a site assessment has been performed, as required by N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9.1(e).

II. THIS CLOSURE PLAN IS FOR:

A. Substance stored in subject tank(s):

1. Petroleum Products

Indicate Type of Product GASOLINE #2 Fuel, Diesel
(Write out product name; e.g.)

- a. Gasoline, Jet Fuel, or Kerosene
- b. Heating Oil (#2, 4, 6), or Diesel
- c. Waste Oil (Please indicate total storage capacity of waste oil at the facility [including the tank(s) being closed]) _____ gals.

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Attach documentation that the tank system being changed from the storage of a regulated to a non-regulated substance has been emptied and cleaned and that a site assessment has been performed, as required by N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9.1(e).

III. FEE SCHEDULE

Check the activities below that apply, calculate the Total Fee and submit that amount with this application. Make checks payable to Treasurer, State of New Jersey. Public schools and religious and charitable institutions are exempt from the fees. The owner or operator shall submit a separate fee for each excavation where an activity occurs.

- A. Activities Which Require a Site Assessment _____ \$ 120.00
 - 1. Removal or Abandonment without exemption to site assessment requirement
 - 2. Change in service from a regulated substance to a non-regulated substance
 - 3. Extension of period of Temporary Closure
- B. Activities Not Requiring a Site Assessment _____ \$ 80.00
 - 1. Removal or abandonment with valid exemption
- C. Additional Activities
 - 1. Change in service from one regulated substance to another regulated substance _____ NO FEE

APPLICATION REVIEW FEE (activities in A, B, C) + \$ 50.00

TOTAL FEE DUE \$ 200.00

IV. THE BUREAU OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS WILL REVIEW THE CLOSURE PLAN FOR COMPLETENESS AND APPROPRIATENESS AS SPECIFIED IN SUBCHAPTER 9 OF THE UST REGULATIONS. PLAN APPROVAL WILL INDICATE THAT THE OWNER OR OPERATOR MAY PROCEED WITH THE CLOSURE. FINAL APPROVAL OF THE CLOSURE IS NOT IMPLIED. ALL APPROPRIATE AND APPLICABLE PERMITS, LICENSES AND CERTIFICATES REQUIRED FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE ACTIVITIES FROM ANY LOCAL, STATE AND/OR FEDERAL AGENCIES MUST BE OBTAINED SEPARATELY FROM THIS APPLICATION.

THE SITE ASSESSMENT SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS WILL BE SENT WITH THE APPROVAL TO PROCEED.

NOTE: Notice of Approval to Proceed or Disapproval will be mailed to the facility address unless some other address is specified here.

American Construction Services
3025 MILASKI HIGHWAY
EDGEMOND, MD. 21040

SIGNATURE OF CONTACT PERSON

This application form must be signed by a contact person of the owner or operator of the subject facility. The contact person should have overall knowledge of tank decommissioning procedures and the site assessment requirements applicable to the tank closure which is the subject of this application.

NAME (Print or Type) JOHN J PAWLUS SIGNATURE *John J Pawlus*
TITLE ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER DATE 12/16/94

III. FEE SCHEDULE

Check the activities below that apply, calculate the Total Fee and submit that amount with this application. Make checks payable to Treasurer, State of New Jersey. Public schools and religious and charitable institutions are exempt from the fees. The owner or operator shall submit a separate fee for each excavation where an activity occurs.

- A. Activities Which Require a Site Assessment _____ \$ 120.00
 - 1. Removal or Abandonment without exemption to site assessment requirement
 - 2. Change in service from a regulated substance to a non-regulated substance
 - 3. Extension of period of Temporary Closure
- B. Activities Not Requiring a Site Assessment _____ \$ 80.00
 - 1. Removal or abandonment with valid exemption
- C. Additional Activities
 - 1. Change in service from one regulated substance to another regulated substance _____ NO FEE

APPLICATION REVIEW FEE (activities in A, B, C) + \$ 50.00

TOTAL FEE DUE \$ 270.00

IV. THE BUREAU OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS WILL REVIEW THE CLOSURE PLAN FOR COMPLETENESS AND APPROPRIATENESS AS SPECIFIED IN SUBCHAPTER 9 OF THE UST REGULATIONS. PLAN APPROVAL WILL INDICATE THAT THE OWNER OR OPERATOR MAY PROCEED WITH THE CLOSURE. FINAL APPROVAL OF THE CLOSURE IS NOT IMPLIED. ALL APPROPRIATE AND APPLICABLE PERMITS, LICENSES AND CERTIFICATES REQUIRED FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE ACTIVITIES FROM ANY LOCAL, STATE AND/OR FEDERAL AGENCIES MUST BE OBTAINED SEPARATELY FROM THIS APPLICATION.

THE SITE ASSESSMENT SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS WILL BE SENT WITH THE APPROVAL TO PROCEED.

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American Construction Services
3525 MILASKI HIGHWAY
EDGEWOOD, MD. 21040

SIGNATURE OF CONTACT PERSON

This application form must be signed by a contact person of the owner or operator of the subject facility. The contact person should have overall knowledge of tank decommissioning procedures and the site assessment requirements applicable to the tank closure which is the subject of this application.

NAME (Print or Type) JOHN J PAWLUS SIGNATURE *John Pawlus*
TITLE ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER DATE 12/16/94

CERTIFICATE FOR ABANDONMENT-IN-PLACE

(N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9.1(d))

This certification shall be signed and sealed by a New Jersey Professional Engineer whenever the owner or operator intends to abandon any tank(s) in place. The certification is not necessary if the tank is located under a permanent structure.

"I certify under penalty of law that the information provided in this document is true, accurate and complete and is in conformance with the requirements of this subchapter. I am aware that there are significant civil and criminal penalties for submitting false, inaccurate or incomplete information, including fines and/or imprisonment."

Brief explanation of the reason for abandonment: _____

NAME (Print or Type) _____ SIGNATURE _____

TITLE _____ DATE _____

N.J. LICENSE NO. _____

P.E. SEAL:

CERTIFICATE FOR ABANDONMENT-IN-PLACE

(N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9.1(d))

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Brief explanation of the reason for abandonment: _____

NAME (Print or Type) _____ SIGNATURE _____

TITLE _____ DATE _____

N.J. LICENSE NO. _____

P.E. SEAL:

